Amnsements and Alcetings Co-Night.

Dant's THEATRE—2 and 8—" Cinderella at School and Charles Theatre—2 and 8—" Cinderella at School at Theatre," Niblo's Garden—2 and 8—" My Partner," AVERLY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—2 and 8—" That Man from Caffangers." Man from Caftaraugus."

HAVERLY'S 14TH STREET THEATRE-2 and 8- Fun

the Bristol."
ON SQUARE THUATRE—" Hazal Kirke."
THEATRE—" Little Nell and the Marchion STANDARD THEATRE—"Billee Taylor."
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—"Felicia."
WALLACK'S THEATRE—"The World."

ACADENT OF MUSIC-Billiard Match.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-1 and S-Barnum's Show. IASONIC TEMPLE - Mesinerism.

IABONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN - Exhibition.

Index to Advertisements. AMEREMENTS—3d Page—5th and 6th columns.
AMEROPNETMENTS—8th Page—5th columns.
BANKING HOUSES AND BANKERS—7th Page—6th columns.
BOARD AND ROOMS—6th Page—2d columns.
BUSINESS NOTICES—4th Page—1st columns.
BUSINESS NOTICES—4th Page—1st columns.
DUTDEND NOTICES—6th Page—4th columns.
DUTDEND NOTICES—6th Page—4th columns.
DUTDEND NOTICES—6th Page—4th columns.
DUTDEND NOTICES—6th Page—4th columns.
DERS MAKING—6th Page—4th columns.
DERS MAKING—6th Page—4th columns.
DERS MAKING—6th Page—4th columns.
DERS OF AN AUVERISEMENTS—7th Page—6th columns.
FERDPLEE—7th Page—4th columns.
FERDPLEE—7th Page—4th columns.
LECALES—6th Page—1st columns.
LECALES—6th Page—4th columns.
LECALES—6th Page—4th columns.
LECALES—6th Page—4th columns.
LECALES—6th Page—4th columns.
MARBLE AND SLATE MANTLES—6th Page—4th columns.
MISSELLANDOUS—3d Page—4th columns; 8th Page—5th and 6th columns.
MISSELLANDOUS—3d Page—4th column; 8th Page—5th and 6th columns.

and 6ft column.

MENUAL INSTRUMENTS. 6th Page—4th column.

MENUAL INSTRUMENTS. 6th Page—1st column.

MENUAL INSTRUMENTS. 6th Page—1st column.

GENAL STRAMERS. 3d Page—5th and 6th columns.

PREPORALS.—3d Page—3th column.

MENUAL ESTATE—2d Page—6th column; 3d Page—1st col
MENUAL ESTATE—2d Page—6th column; 3d Page—1st col-BLEGATIONS WAYTED-MALES-3d Page-4th column;
FEMALES-3d Page-1st column.
FFEMAL NOTICES-5th Page-6th column.
STEAMBOATS AND RAHLHOADS-3d Page-2d and 3d column. BUMMER RESORTS—6th Page—2d column. Teachers—6th Page—2d column.

Business Notices.

"ALDERNEY BRAND" INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, DETVOUS PROSTRATION, & all forms of general debility, particularly if resulting from and all forms of general debility, particularly if resulting from almonary complaints, relieved by taking Mensonan's Privrox Ead Berg Town, the only preparation of best containing it entire nutritious properties. Caswell, Hazane & Co., Pro prietors, Pifft Avenue Hotel Building, and 6th.ave., corne Pittar, also 132 Thames.st., Newport, B. I.

Ozone destroys sewer gas and malaria. Send THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be ready this morning at 8 o'clock, in wrappers for mailing. Price 5 cents. TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

Postage free in the United States.

DAILY TRIBUNE, I year.
DAILY TRIBUNE, I year.
DAILY TRIBUNE, I year.
SUNDAY TRIBUNE, I year.

WEEKLY TRIBUNE, I year.

BEMM-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, I year.

Bemt by P. O. Order or in registered latter.

Address.

THE TRIBUNE,
New-York.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON—No. 1,322 F-st. LONDON—No. 26 Bedford-st., Strand. Pauts—No. 9 Rue Scribe.

New-Dork Daily Cribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1881.

THE NEWS THIS MOENING.

FORKIGN.-France has replied to the Bey's protest. Germany, it is believed at Athens, desires war between Groece and Turkay. - Mr. Parnell discussed the Land bill at Dublin yesterday. More earthquake shocks have been felt in Sei A prominent Nihilist has been arrested in Mrs. Susan W. Fletcher, the preended Spiritualistic medium, has been convicted of defrauding. = Edwin Booth, it is said, will not play at the Lyceum, but will return home with his DOMESTIC .- In the United States Senate the polit-

ical debate was continued yesterday. - In the State Senate the bill to establish a State Industrial el for Boys was ordered to a third reading, and the bill to prevent the spread of contagious diseases in New-York City was passed, - Thomas A. Scott has resigned as president of the Texas Pacific Railroad Company and Jay Gould has been elected to succeed him; it is said that Mr. Gould has bought Mr. Scott's interest in the road for \$4,000,000. The Georgia Railroad has been leased to the South snow along the Hudson yesterday. — The Rev. Dr. Henry Darling, of Albany, has been elected president of Hamilton College. — Miss Hattie Deuell, the insane woman at Iowa City, Iowa, whose olonged fast brought her into notice, is dead.

The furniture factory of Melzner, Schellhaus & Co., Wheeling, W. Va., was burned yesterday : loss between \$75,000 and \$100,000, === Rear Admiral James L. Lardner died at Philadelphia yes-

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The Police Commis appeared before the Mayor yesterday to answer to the charges of neglect to keep the streets clean. = A great meeting was held at Steinway Hall to make another demand for clean streets. ____ Judge Barrett granted an injunction restraining the transfer of the 180,000 shares of Northern Pacific stock. == Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 87.78 cents. Stocks lower in early dealings, closing strong and a fraction higher.

THE WEATHER,-TRIBUNE local observations indicate clourly weather, with light rain, followed by partly cloudy or clear and colder weather. Thereter yesterday: Highest, 46°; lowest, 37°;

The latest bulletins report the condition of Lord Beaconsfield as changed for the worse. After a comfortable night on Monday, he passed a restless day yesterday, and suffered severely from difficult breathing.

The coroner's jury which held the inquest over Sagert vindicated Detective Campbell's act in shooting the blackmailer, on the ground that the detective believed his life "in imminent danger," and shot in self-defence.

Senator Schroeder has introduced a bill fixing one cent as the fare on the Union Ferry-Why not? With one cent fare during the busiest hours of the day, the company's receipts now exceed \$1,000,000 a year, and the operating expenses can hardly be proportionately great.

If any further impulse was needed to bring up the list of subscriptions for the sufferers in Scio, it would be found in the details given in the brief dispatch printed this morning, which convey a vivid idea of the extent of the destruction. Barely twenty houses, it is said, remain habitable in the whole island. forty-five villages have been wholly destroyed. and many parts of the island are absolutely

Mrs. Oliphant's sketch of Mrs. Carlyle, which is printed elsewhere, will be read with curi-ceity. Many will wish to see how far the nate of her contained in the Reminiscences. which has seemed to some extravagant, and has been accounted for upon the supposition that it was written when her husband was that it was written when her husba till bowed down under the first shock of his rief, is sustained by the observations of one of her own sex, a dear friend, but a woman keen discernment and brilliant parts, able h to see the truth and tell it. Mrs. Olihant gives the wife of Carlyle a high place en for qualities of the head as well the heart, and confirms in express terms

great geniuses do not always make the best of

The size and spirit of last night's meeting afforded ample proof, if any were needed, that the people of New-York are in carnest about the leaning of the streets. The question has become one gravely affecting the general health, and the public, as a result, are in no mood to listen to minor considerations, nor perhaps to heed some considerations which are by no means of slight importance. They demand clean streets, and, as the surest road to getting them and keeping them, that there shall be a single undivided responsibility in the matter. When the question arises, however, upon whom this responsibility shall be placed, it must be admitted that it is a field for legitimate differences of opinion. The excellent citizens who composed last night's meeting are warmly in favor of the bill putting the work in the hands of the Mayor. Many others who did not take part in it were also well disposed toward the plan until the Mayor, by his attack upon the Police Commissioners, aroused suspicions of his good faith. These suspicions will hardly be removed by his pledge to the Citizens' Committee, for such pledges are, unhappily, not always kept; nor by his treatment of the Commissioners at the hearing yesterday, which will not give him a reputation for judicial qualities. If, however, the Legislature should see fit to grant him the power he seeks, he will not be prejudged by citizens of either party, but will have a fair chance to show what he will and will not do.

The Democratic newspapers have jeered to the best of their ability-which is not great, even in jeering-at the declaration of THE TRIBUNE and other Republican newspapers that the contest in the Senate is really one for political freedom in the South-an attack upon the Democratic despotism which robs the Reablican negro of his vote, and chokes down any breath of independence in a white Democrat. It is interesting, after so many Democratic editors have conclusively proved that there is nothing in this, to have it admitted, on the best Democratic authority, that there is everything in it, and that this is the whole meaning of the fight. A prominent Southern Senator says in our Washington dispatches: "We would not continue "this struggle twenty-four hours, if nothing "were involved except the possession of a "few offices. If the Mahone movement in "Virginia succeeds, we may as well make up "our minds to surrender the control of half "a dozen of the other Southern States, Mahone's success will make political rebellion "and treason respectable in the South "and Mahones will spring up in North "Carolina, in South Carolina, in Georgia, "in Alabama, and even in Mississippi. The "very existence of the Democratic party in 'some States is at stake in this centest. Dis "affected Democrats in every Southern State "are watching the struggle with eager interest, and they will rise in rebellion against party discipline the moment they see the Demo-"cratic party overthrown in Virginia." This is the whole story. The Democratic Senators are struggling to maintain the Democratic tyrauny in the South. The Republican Senators and General Mahone are fighting for political independence, a free ballot and an honest count.

THE GOVERNMENT'S FINANCIAL POLICY. It is natural that there should be some objections to the plan of Secretary Windom. Those who had loudly asserted that he had no power to take such a step are a little chagrined to find that the law officers of the Government advise him that he has. Those who insisted that it would be disgraceful in the Government to assent if asked by its creditors to permit their claims to remain unpaid, feel a little ashamed of their zeal and heat when they see that President Garfield, and many capitalists of undoubted fidelity to the public faith, hold the contrary opinion. Those who wanted some other plan adopted, by which the stock market French, as the largest creditors and by virtue or the market for a particular class of bonds should be especially uplifted, betray their motives by their angry comments. But the plan seems reasonable, practical and decidedly wise to intelligent and candid observers, and is received with general approval. The quibble as to the legality of the course

adopted is not worthy the attention of sensible men. There can be no question that the bonds now outstanding are valid until paid; and they do not become less valid for having stamped upon them the assent of holders to a reduction in the rate of interest. No man would question that these bonds, without any consent of holders to a lower rate, would bind the Government to pay the present rate of interest; and therefore they equally bind it to pay any lower rate which holders may prefer to accept in order to prevent payment in full. The pretence that the proposed arrangement is not becoming or creditable to the Government does not come from any whose zeal for the credit of the Government has been shown in times past. On the contrary, it is urged by men who have favored schemes and measures of the most questionable character. A little common sense will enable any one to see that the credit of the Government cannot be impaired, but must be greatly strengthened, if holders of its six per cent bonds, being summoned to receive their money, voluntarily request to have it remain at interest at 312 per cent. Indeed, no step which the Government has yet taken in all its splendid financial achievements could go so far to advance and establish the credit of the Nation as the request of its creditors to permit their claims to remain unpaid at a lower rate of interest than has been allowed upon any class of bonds yet sold.

It is said that this plan will not succeed. The wish is father to the thought. The shrewdest and soundest bankers of this city, including many who have been largely concerned in the placing of past loans, are of opinion that a large proportion of the holders of outstanding bonds will request their continuance. Some believe that as many as four-fifths of the six per cents will thus be stamped at the desire of the holders within the coming month. Others less confident believe that three-fourths or two-thirds of the holders will enter into the arrangement proposed. It is well known that, among the bankers who were consulted by Secretary Windom in regard to this course, there were those who were well entitled to speak for a large proportion of the holders of six per cents, and some of them assured him that the holders of more than half of the old bonds would request continuance even at 3 per cent. The Secretary has wisely chosen a rate at which it is far more likely that his resources will suffice to secure a settlement of the entire amount, both of sixes and of fives, which becomes redeemable this summer. At present he deals with the six per cent bonds only. But if 70 per cent of the holders of maturing bonds assent to the new arrangement, the Government will have not a single five or six per cent interest-bearing bond outstanding when Congress meets.

One critic says that the Secretary is only playing a great game of bluff, because he has not which every careful reader of the money with which to redeem the six per nees must have received—that cents. The holders know better. The power

of the Secretary to sell \$104,000,000 of four per cents is undisputed. His surplus revenues for the remainder of the year will undoubtedly exceed \$70,000,000, and if they should fall short the special enactment passed at the last session of Congress empowers him to employ any part of the \$200,000,000 in the Treasury in the payment of bonds. It is not probable that he will find it necessary to use the surplus revenues and the proceeds of all the bonds which he is authorized to sell. Another partie ularly ill-informed critic imagines that creditor may hesitate to receive new bonds, which, "being issued without law, will be merely personal obligations of Mr. Windom." nonsense. The Secretary will not issue any new class of bonds, but only bonds of the same loan and class which it is proposed to redeem His power under the law to issue new registered bonds of that loan, in place of other regis tered or coupon bonds that may be surrendered, is absolute and indisputable. There is every reason to believe that the con-

rageous and sensible policy which the new Administration has now announced will prove a magnificent success. The market price of the four per cents is such that purchasers cannot realize mere than 312 per cent by taking them. Nor is there any other security, exempt from taxation, in which money that may be received for the redeemed sixes can now be invested, with a larger return assured. By holding the stamped bonds, banks, insurance and trust componies, and savings banks, make sure of getting back precisely the sum which they now decline to receive, with 312 per cent interest, while they would run the risk of losing some part of the principal if they should purchase any class of bonds in the market, because the price might decline. Nor will the people hesitate to commend a policy which promises to reduce the rate of interest on the public debt as far as possible without disordering the curreacy or disturbing the money market.

Italian sensitiveness in foreign affling is National instinct. The people cannot forget that the little State became a great Kingdom mainly by interesting itself in what was going on beyond its borders and by bringing its in-fluence to bear upon the Continent. The con-tingent sent to the East during the Crimean war gave Cayour a seat in the Congress of Paris and the opportunity of laying the Italian question before the representatives of the Powers. His versatility and daring opened the way for the French alliance, and in like man ner his successors made use of Elsmarck's di plometic exigencies. The Italian States have been united mainly through European combina tions, and energy and pliancy in the conduof foreign affairs have come to be regarded a essential to the welfare of the Kingdom. Ministry goes down the moment its foreign policy excites suspicion, distrust, or even Nation are easily wounded, and the political this sensitiveness. A new combination in the assert itself more vigorously in foreign affairs. The Tunisian episode serves to illustrate this istry has sent spirited remonstrances to Paris and upheld the dignity of the Kingdom. The responses have been entirely satisfactory, and all causes of apprehension have been removed. No precantions have been neglected, no mistakes made. Yet public uncasiness has steadily increased, until the Ministry is without a

majority in the Chambers. For ten years the Bey of Tunis has been virtually independent, although acknowledging the titular supremacy of the Sultan and willingly accepting European tutelage. His debts have been funded and his finances administered by an international commission. English engineers have been employed in puballowed to develop the industries of the issue between parties. principality; and Italian trading companies have been granted liberal privileges. The of their position in Algeria, were fairly entitled to special privileges, if not to the actual control of the financial administration, but their claims have not been put forward in an offensive way. There is no proof that the people have desired or that the consular agents have been plotting the annexation of Tunis, Certain maranding expeditions have been made across the frontier and the Algerian communiter is anxious to put an end to them, cooperating, if possible, with the troops of the Bev. As the hostile tribes number from 15,000 to 20,000 mea, preparations for war are making on a large scale. The Bey has appealed to the Powers for protection, and has resolved to act independently of the French. It is plain that the latter are doing no more than the United States would do, if Texan settlers were constantly attacked by bands of Mexican

maranders. This seems to be all there is of the burboar of invasion. The French people have little interest in foreign conquest and colonial enterprise. Their attention is engrossed with internal polities and they take a languid interest in what happens outside. The acquisition of Tunis would embroil them with their neighbors and enable Bismarck to alienate the sympathy of a useful ally; and they do not want the petty principality on these terms. The excitable Italians have, therefore, no reason to apprehend that the French are seeking to acquire another province in Africa, from which Naples and Sicily can be easily attacked. Jealous susceptibility only serves the purpose of effecting change of Ministry and attracting momentarily the attention of Europe.

MAHONE AND FAIR SOUTHERN ELECTIONS. General William Mahone was elected to the United States Senate by Republican votes, His supporters embraced only half the members of Democratic antecedents, and they formed a majority in both houses only by securing the cooperation of nearly every Republican member. Hence it is untruthful and indecent to speak of him as having been unfaithful to those who elected him. He was not elected as a Democrat, or by Democratic votes alone, and would have been false to the confidence placed in him by Republicans of the Virginia Legislature if he had gone to the Senate to obey the dictates of a Democratic caucus, or to help the Democrats to defeat the Republicans on partisan questions. That he differed from Republicans in regard to the State finances was well known when Republican members voted to elect him Senator. They knew that he would have no power in the Senate of the United States to settle that question. But they knew, also, that he heartily agreed with them in regard to another question of National character and importance, and therefore helped to elect him. To look for a corrupt bargain, as his reason for acting with the Republicans and opposing the Bourbon Democrats in the Senate, is as unnecessary as it is indecent.

Yet Democrats are particularly anxions to

reason for voting against the Bourbons. The reason is obvious. They do not dare to face the fact that the intense hostility between them and General Mahone springs from his determination to secure a free and fair vote and a fair count to every citizen. Yet that was the real cause of Republican disposition to support him in Virginia. He had given evidence of good faith, had joined with the Republicans to put out dishonest local officials who made elections a farce, and had secured to the voters of Virginia a free vote and a fair count. That, too, was the reason the Democratic National Committee decided against him, and used all the power it had to break him down in the election. He was in favor of a fair election, and they were not. As soon as they interfered to defeat him for that reason, sensible Republicans saw that he would be likely to pay back the debt with interest in the Senate. The alliance between him and the Republicans grows out of his course on that question, and his hostility to the Bourbon Democracy of the South and in the Senate has precisely the ame origin and cause, though Democratic enators do not dare to face the fact.

Further, this cause of agreement with the Republicans and of hostility to the Bourbons a not a narrow, local, or unimportant issue. No other pending question in National politics is of greater importance. A Solid South would be impossible, if the principles and practices of General Muhone in Virginia should be adopted in other Southern States. The whole if the elections there could be as free them to be in Virginia. No penderous mass of solid Bourbonism would threaten the pub-lic credit in every Congress, nor make a solid Republican President, if the tissue-ballots and the false returns, the rifle-clubs and white leagues, the systematized assessinations and could have in other States the same effect that they have had in Virginia. The Demaerats of the Senate are perfectly aware of that

with inten-e and savage latted.

Let nebody deceive himself, therefore. excitement in the Senate is not about a few parity offices, which would not be of the abglitest practical consequence to the Repubae Democratic party. The Democrats choose abuse and slander upon General Mahone they others from following his example in other

and frand have been a curse to the South. Some have spoken on this point, but it is the compelled to meet, just as long as they see fit to keep the Senate in session by their revolutionary performances. The delay will not prove entirely useless if it helps to a lie works; French capitalists have been clearer understanding at the South of the main

THE GIRAFFE AND THE SHOWMAN. The Girafle in one of the Riggest shows on Earth got very ammy because he was not consulted in the se by what he called "The Courtesy of the Show." The Trick Mules sympathized with him, Sald the Girafic to the Showman; "What, I would like to inquire, would have become of this Circus if I and the Trick Mules had abardoned it at Pearia, as we

might have done?"

And the Showman answered: "Ask rather what would have become of you and the Trick Mules. There's no Show travelling but has all the Girafles it can take care of; and as for Trick Mules, they're a drag in the market. I sold off a lot last winter myself for \$3 apiece to the Street Cleaners."

Then the Trick Mules, shocked at the Showman's inducity, sat around the Giraffe on their bannehes and wondered whether after such language that Lefty Animal would let the Show go on. But the Lefty Animal made no sign.
At length the Showman said: "Look here, Gi'r

You're the most expensive Asimal in this Collection. You're so high between joints that you have to have Quarters specially designed for you, and you require such delicate Diet and careful Attendance that the Whole Show has to be run to suit your Whims. You're not useful and you're not dangerous, and stuffed Giraffes that would answer my Purpose as well, and be a great deal cheaper. If you and the Trick Mules want to set up a Side Show by your-selves go ahead, but if you're going to stay here understand that this is a Great Moral Show and I'm running it myself."

Then an animal alone in a corner by himself broke in with the remark : " If this ever becomes a genuine Moral Show it will be because my advice is followed. Fur glad to see the Giraffe and the Trick e Show were violated in the appointment of the Ring Master. I ought to have been consulted in Even the angry Girafte laughed at that, and the that as in all other matters,"

howman, turning toward the Solitary Brute with just a shade of impatience in his tone, said : "Oh, escape con're au Ass!"

FASTING TO DEATH.

The case of Miss Hattie Duell, just dead at Iowa City after forty-seven days of voluntary starvation, cems to us extraordinary in more senses than one, The woman was undoubtedly insane. She had been made so by the pain of prolonged disease. One form of her insanity was her refusal to speak, which she had not done since November, 1879. She avowed her intention to commit suicide by abstaining from food. Here was as crazy a patient as any in the asylums. There was nothing to do but to treat her Instead of this the doctors stood about her bed and did nothing. So did her paster. So did her family. They all contented themselves with begging her to eat, which she resolutely refused to do. They did not undertake foreibly to administer food for the singular reason that "if such a course should be taken, it would only drive her into some other method of self-destruction." For the same reason, if a would-be ruicide is discovered hanging, life not being yet es wact, he is not to be cut down lest he should go avery and poison himself. true way would be to rescue him from the self-adjusted noose and then send him to some hospital for the insure. The true way of treating poor Miss Duell would have been to commit her to the care of those whose professional business it is to treat just such cases.

Every asylum receives patients who will not eat. It is one of the commonest peculiarities of insanity, this disinclination to take food. A good practitioner

charge of Dr. Tuke, it was commonly treated by informing the patient that he would not be permitted to eat. A plate of food was placed before him, and then suddenly snatched away. Of course he became anxious to do what he was told he should not do. The delusion of Miss Duell might not have been necessfully counteracted in this way; but there is really no excuse for neglecting to administer nourishmers to her by mechanical expedients. Why the authorities of Iowa City, in which the case was well known, did not interfere, we are at a loss to under-Because persons are suffering from hopeless disease, they are not to be permitted to put an end to their lives. All Christian morality is against that. The long and short of the whole matter is that Miss Duell committed suicide, and was permitted to do so by her family and friends.

It is customary for regicides to die upon the coffold with something of estentations bravery; and it is not surprising, therefore, to find Jeliaboff resolutely refusing to ask for a commutation of the entence of death which has been passed upon him by the Russian court. Some explanation of this may be found in the conduct of Sophic Picotisky, who does not wish to be spared the scaffold because of her sex. Undoubtedly there is a touch of insanity n all this which saves it from the stigma of mere bravado. The unhealthy mental exaltation of the king-killers ought to serve as a warning to all who are in danger of falling into like delusions. Whoever thinks that the cause of humanity and of liberal government is likely to be advanced by regicide is laboring under a mistake, not of a kind, indeed, to absolve him from moral responsibility, at exactly of the sort which possesses a man who hinks that he is justified in slaying his enemy for the sake of revenge. He may plead his injuries, real or fancied, but they will not save him. The murder of a king is exactly like the murder of any other man; and whoever is tempted to undertake this wild enterprise is beyond self-control only as the passionate man is who deals a fatal blow.

Jeff Davis is neither a hero nor a martyr. He is

There has not been much heard about the question f salvage lately. The Bosses are concentrating all their energies upon the problem of saving themselves. They will give almost any amount of sal-vage to the person who can invent a process which will give them success.

Gerham's newspaper stands valiantly by Gerham. but his support begins and ends there. It would not rupture the party were he to be dropped

what may happen. It has been worth a thousand otes a day to the Republican party heretofore when Beck has talked freely, and it may be again. Still he Republicans will not be justified in prolonging he chadlor k on that account. There are to be no elec-ious for a long time, and, no matter how toolishly deck may talk, his words will be forgotten long after they can be of service as campaign aumumi

rest of the world, but that is long enough to make him tiresome.

Speaking of salvage, Beltzhoever sends up a fee

After pondering over THE TRIBUNE's request for an instance in which Mr. Conkling withdrew an ob-noxious can lidate in the interest of party harmony, ntimate, though it does not say so directly, that the nondnation of Garfield at Chicago was the cause of some such sacrifice on the part of the Bosses and their followers. This is a serry exhibition. In the "interest of harmony" the Besses stood by their candidate at Chicago during thirty-six ballots, and no assurances that their persistence was in dan-per of splitting the party had any effect upon them. They certainly did not withdraw their candidate, even when they saw that his nomination was impossible. To say that they deserve credit for harmonizing after the nomination of a candidate in many many observed to them was made, is to renew the old claim for salvage as a reward for not salking.

The Senate deadlock has had one good effect-it has thinned out the office-seekers at Washington No man, be he ever so hungry for office, has the

If Mr. Tilden would become a reminiscent the pubic would have a book worth reading. He is not oblivious to the fact that the world has been moving on rapidly for the past quarter of a century, for the rate of progress has been so swift at times as to make his head swim.

Voorbees is still unable to emit that National bank annihilation speech. He should be rigged with

There is a growing belief that the best way to have harmony in the Republican party is for the trouble to call upon him. But the visit must have Bosses to endeavor to agree with the rest of th

THE DRAMA.

THE WORLD.

It was the opinion of Hardet that "the world is out of joint." Had he seen it as it was exhibited in Wallack's Theatre last night, his conviction would have been strengthened. The mundane display, indeed, was very gorgeous; but the absence in it of all motive and all tendency was such as might well phase any philoso pher, and overwhelm him with the sense of uni-versal anddle. Mr. Matthew Arnold has noticed the hopeless tangle of the age"-and a hopeless tangle it certainly is, according to this new testimony Let us not resort, however, to the some what fervid language of the Dane, as to the task of setting it right. There is a streng temptation to do so—but decoram forbids. We must take the world as we find it.

The idea of Mr. Augustas Harris, Mr. Paul Mer-

riti and Mr. Henry Petitt, in concocting this play, seems to have been a theatrical presentation of the strongly contrasted scenes of everyday occurrence. you're not much of a Novelty now. Eve got several These, if probably was assumed, would be accepted and enjoyed as typical and representative of the scething avalanche of incidents that make up the whirling life of our age. Such, undoubtedly, to some extent, they are. The scope of plot was taken boldly and broadly. The piece begins at Cape Town, in Africa, proceeds upon the bosom of the Indian Ocean and culminates in London. In its course a steamship is blown up and set on fire by a dynamite explosive; a few sur vivors of its doom are saved, at the last Mules shabbed, but it is true that the new Rales of gasp, from starvation, on a raft in the the Show were violated in the appointment of the middle of the cruel sea; an attempt at robbery is made, with the use of form; a terrible murder is committed; a sane man is incarcerated in a private lunatic asylum, from which he makes his escape by the persuasive force of celerity and pugilism; and a villain accidentally terminates his existence by tumbling down the abyss of an elevator, after an assault upon a lady-a la Brian de Bois Guilbert and Rebecca the Jewess. The treatment is as bold-and reckless-as the conception. Some of the incidents isolated, might occur, might be found in counterpart in almost any chapter of the news of the day. The scheme was to force them all together into the experience of a single group of persons, and then to illuminate them with a liberal use of Mr. Crummles's "real tubs." This has been done, and done with at least a splendid effect of scenery.

The first three scenes in the spectacle offered last night would make the success of even a greater mass of common-place rubbish and wild improbability-if that were possible-than has here been got together. In each case the scenic artist was loudly summoued into his picture, to receive the public thanks, and to destroy the illusion his skill had created. The explosion was managed with consummate effect, and the ensuing view of the little raft tossing upon the wide expanse of desolate waters was as lovely and impressive as anything of the sort could possibly be, or ever has been upon any stage in our time. The dramatists have made their best literary effort here also-having, by the use of some of those simple expediente, so touching and so pictorial in the log-books of shipwrecked men and in the shipwreck scene of Byren's "Don Juan"-created a noble effect of reality. The pathos that resides in brave make it appear that a bargain must have been handles it usually with perfect success. At the and humane conduct, amid peril and misery, finds made, and that General Mahone had no other Quaker Insane Asylum in York, England, under the voice for a moment here; and this—emphasized by

the manly, resolute, impassioned acting of Mr. Osmond Tearle—is the supreme point of sore : bot that is the chro it is all episodes, and might be extended indefinitely, in almost any direction. The true way to enjoy it. no doubt, is to take the pictures as they arise, and accept, without an attempt to un derstand, both the diabolical person who hunts his generous brother into a lunatic asylum, and the total delinquency of all those forces of police vigilance, and all those certainties of cause and effect which invariably interpose to prevent in actual life the consecutive

of cause and exect which invariably interpose to prevent in actual life the consecutive muracles of melodrama. True dramatic art selects its materials and welds them and directs them to some ideal purpose—to the elucidation of character or the enforcement of an idea. Melodrama—which is the customary resert of writers who don't pleases on the instant—lays all its stress on attuation. This is the aim of "The World." Such frightful rascals, such reptiles of malignant villany as are the moving spirits of its plot, may perhaps exist, but of course they are the exceptional mousters of the earth, and no mental or spiritual gain flows from the contemplation of them. It should be noticed, too, that they would not be such silly fools as to undertake many of the devices to which they resert, in this drama, and could not accomplish them if they did. That is a startling situation, indeed, in which the villain nurriers the robber of his brother, supposing that brother all the while to be his victim; but it is utterly preposterous, in itself and in the preparation for it. The gory liberality of these authors, indeed, piles dread upon horror to such an extent that at last they are felt to be trifting with credulity, and the stare of horror turns to the gentle grin of amusement.

Everything was done for the piece that lib-

such an extent that at last they are felt to be trifting with credulity, and the stare of horror turns to the gentle grin of amusement.

Everything was done for the piece that liberal expenditure and adroit mechanical skill could effect. Its success was due to its frame-work; and its success was very great. The apphause that rang through the house was almost deafening. No such reception has been extended to anything else produced in New-York this season. The enthusiasm of it was astonishing—and very plainly indicative of the truth that the American theatrical palate craves a piquant spice. Time was when such modest revival of the "sensation" drama idea as Mr. Bouckault made in lannching "The Colleen Bawn" was viewed with a holy horror. It was that writer who started this current afresh and who invented this name for it. But all that Bouckault ever did, with "the header" or the railroad turnel, or any device of that order is child's play to "The World." The novels of "Deveroux." "A Terrible Temptation." "Never Too Late to Mend," and "The Tower of London" boiled into one would not contain more terrors. Hints of all these and more by the way occur, in this. It will have and more by the way occur, in this. It will have and more by the way occur, in this. It will World," The novels of "Devereux," "A Terrible Temptation," "Never Too Late to Mend," and "The Tower of London" boiled into one would not contain more terrors. Hints of all these, and more, by the way, occur in this. It will be thought by some that such a piece is unsuitable for a stage of the first class, but there is readly no force in such an objection. There never was a time in the history of the drama in England or America, when the plays of Shakespeare, or comedies of the Sheridan and Goldsmith order, would float a theatre for any considerable period. Garriek had to introduce pantonime at Drury Lane, and it has prevailed there once a year ever since. Sheridan introduced Kotzebue, and saved a whole season by "Fizarro," which is wretched stuff, but good spectacle. There is no good reason why a manager should not resort to melodrama; only it might be wished that the melodrama were not quite insane. New York has never seen a more showy piece than "The Werld," at Wallack's, nor a werse one. Mr. Tearle made the chief lat of the night, but that of Mr. Ellon, as the comic Hebrew seemadred, was, perhaps, equite level with it. scoundryl, was, perhaps t quite level with it.

Miss Boniface, Miss Detehon and Miss Emma Loraine distinguished themselves by forceful and
tasteful performances. Mr. Walinek and Mr. Harris
were called, at the end of the fourth act. The curtain fell at 11.

PERSONAL.

Colonel T. W. Higginson is about to give a lecture in Boston on "The Aristocracy of the Dollar." Mr. Z. L. White, Editor of The Providence Press

has been reading before a Boston club a paper on "A Mouth in New-Mexico." The Rev. Phillips Brooks, it is thought in Boston will accept the post of Harvard's chaplain after

Mr. Hiram Price, the newly nominated Indian Commissioner, is described as a good-looking Quaket, and a wearer of the conventional Quaker coat and

Eight of the United States Senators are mentioned by The Philadelphia Press as newspaper proprietors, Among them are Senator Fair, who owns part of The

Pirginia City Enterprise, and Senator Hill, who has an interest in The Deaver Tribune. Signer Salvini became so absorbed on Monday evening, in Philadelphia, in his performance of Othello, that in striking up the swords of Cassio and Roderigo he inflicted a bad wound upon Mr. Criss,

who was acting Cassio. The actors all maintained their self-possession and finished the seene, though a pool of blood ran down the stage and behind the scenes. Emilia fainted away at sight of it. President Grevy has no taste for the stir of public life. He gives few receptions and only now and

then a dinner. He is of simple manner, and may be always found in the morning by those taking the some positive metive of business or friendship; the President will not consent to be an obliging celebri-ty, accessible to those who like to boast of shaking hands with notabilities. Mrs. Theodore Parker, who died in Boston on Sat-

urday evening, was a most lovely and lovable woman. Her life was so completely identified with her husband's that The Boston Advertiser says it could scarcely be regarded as a separate existence. She was an excellent housekeeper, giving more attention to domestic matters than to her husband's intellectual labors, although she acted upon occasion as his copyrst. After his death she kept his study as as his copyist. After his death she kept his study as nearly as possible in the same condition as when he left it. His pen hes on the table where he last hid it down, and his inkstand occupies the position in which he placed it.

GENERAL NOTES.

The naval engines belonging to the French squadron at Villefranche did the most effective work at the Nice theatre fire, though they arrived too late to save the beach the sight was a magnificent one, though sin gularly awful; the brilliant tongues of flar up clear into the dark sky, an immense cloud of smoke and sparks extending far toward the southwest, the yast crowd, backed by the dark ses, which everand anon broke fringed with fiame-colored foam, formed a picture not soon to be forgotten. In spite of the featful tragedy being cuacted inside—a tragedy feit to be going on, and yet unseen, the mystery of which only added to

Several weeks ago, according to a Cincinnati dispatch, a young woman who had recently arrived in that city murdered her baby by stabbing it thirteen times with a clamsy knife. Her lover, Karl Siebert, was the only witness. She was committed for trial and the totimony of the man was depended upon to convict her. On the evening of April 7, the officials were persuaded by urgent solicitations to allow the couple to be married, and the ceremony was performed in the office of the Prosecuting Attorney. It now appears that the manriage was a shrewd device of the woman's lawyer to which he resorted to save his client from the gallows: which he resorted to a husband cannot be forced to be for by the Chio law a husband cannot be forced to be tify against his wife, and as Siebert was the only winged to be a supplied to be a sup tify against his wife, and as Siebert was the only wines of the murder his testimony was considered essentially the prosecution. The dispatch says that a noile prosecu-will be entered and the woman released from jail.

John Gyumber, the young Hungarian who fell asleep in Allentown, Penn., just two months ago, still slumbers, though not so soundly. On April 8 be opened his eyes for the first time, and his system seemed to be undergoing a change, for his breath came in short gasps and with great difficulty, he threw up his arms with a convulsive movement, and the perspiration started from every pore. He soon became quiet, how-ever, and sank again into a deep sleep, but his appear-ance was more natural and the dectors thought he was at the point of recovery. The case has excited much interest among the people in the neighborhood, and the local physicians have watched the sleeper with closattention. Dr. Baird, of this city, and Dr. Morton, dr. Philadelphia, have also made examinations. Attempts of all kinds, including the use of hot trons and electricity, have been made to arouse the patient, but without the alightest effect, naide from slight muscular twitchings.

In The Edinburgh Review, just twenty year In The Edinburgh Review, Just twenty yearage this month, was an article discussing the election of
lincoln and the "inevitable " results which would fellow. The utter dissolution of the Union was certain, the
writer thought, and he was "by no means convisced
that the progress of mankind and of rational liberty"
would not be thereby advanced. There would be a bloody
war, "of very short duration," after which the twe notions would feel " a greater respect for their neighbors.
In time, too, there would arise a Western Confederacy,
and, possibly, still other centres for the wandering started
the Union would be sought. This "gigantic dissolution of the Union would be sought. This " gigantic dis partnership " would cause one serious difficulty, as the equitable distribution of the unoccupied lands. weat. In this event, the seer continued East doubtless prove an admirable unpits. All interesting matter for reflection during month, since April marked both the Legisla end of the struggle which made these prophe-